



87th Texas Legislature
Pharmacy-Related & Pharmacy-Adjacent Highlights
Compiled and Summarized by the Texas State Board of Pharmacy

All bills summarized below are effective September 1, 2021 unless otherwise noted.

Funding

Senate Bill 1 – General Appropriations Act

- Senate Bill 1 includes the Texas State Board of Pharmacy operating budget for FY2022 through FY2023.

Licensing

House Bill 139 – Relating to state occupational licensing of certain military veterans and military spouses

- House Bill 139 amends the Occupations Code to provide that a state agency may adopt rules that would establish alternate methods for a military service member, military veteran, or military spouse to demonstrate competency to meet licensure requirements, including receiving appropriate credit for training, education, and clinical and professional experience.

Rulemaking

House Bill 1322 - Relating to a summary of a rule proposed by a state agency

- House Bill 1322 requires a state agency at the time of filing notice of a proposed rule to publish on the agency's website a summary of the proposed rule written in plain language in both English and Spanish in accordance with §2054.116, Texas Government Code.

Practice of Pharmacy

House Bill 1935 - Relating to emergency refills of insulin and insulin-related equipment or supplies

- House Bill 1935 adds §562.0541 to the Texas Pharmacy Act allowing a pharmacist to provide an emergency refill of insulin or insulin-related equipment or supplies if the pharmacist follows certain requirements. The bill also limits the quantity of an emergency refill of insulin to not exceed a 30-day supply.

Cannabis | Controlled Substances

House Bill 1535 - Relating to the medical use of low-THC cannabis by patients with certain medical conditions and the establishment of compassionate-use institutional review boards to evaluate and approve proposed research program

- House Bill 1535 adds certain medical conditions to the list of patient diagnoses for which a physician may prescribe low-THC cannabis, as follows:
 - a condition that causes chronic pain for which a physician would otherwise prescribe an opioid,
 - post-traumatic stress disorder, and
 - a medical condition that is approved for a research program and for which the patient is receiving treatment under that program, or a debilitating medical condition designated by the Department of State Health Services.

Senate Bill 1827 - Relating to the creation of the opioid abatement account

- Senate Bill 1827 establishes the opioid abatement account is a dedicated account in the general revenue fund. The bill provides that a state agency may be appropriated money from the account only for specified purposes, including creating and providing training on the treatment of opioid addiction, including the treatment of opioid dependence with each medication approved for that purpose by the United States Food and Drug Administration, medical detoxification, relapse prevention, patient assessment, individual treatment planning, counseling, recovery supports, diversion control, and other best practices.

Other Health Professions | Prescribing

House Bill 2056 - Relating to the practice of dentistry and the provision of teledentistry dental services

- House Bill 2056 requires TSBP and TSBDE to jointly adopt rules that establish the determination of a valid prescription for teledentistry dental services and jointly develop and publish on each respective board's Internet website responses to frequently asked questions relating to the determination of a valid prescription issued in the course of the provision of teledentistry dental services.

Senate Bill 993 - Relating to the practice of therapeutic optometry

- Senate Bill 993 expands a therapeutic optometrist's ability to prescribe to not more than one three-day supply of any medication classified as a controlled substance under Schedule III, IV, or V and one three-day supply of hydrocodone or a hydrocodone combination medication classified as a controlled substance under Schedule II.